Pottery

INTRODUCTION: A total of 1015 pieces of pottery were recovered at the Friendsville site. A list of immediately observable, discriminatory attributes was extracted through handling the pottery and a perusal of the literature (Mayer-Oakes, 1955; ~~Griffin~~ Monson, Macleod & Griffin 1943, Evans 1955, Stephenson & Ferguson 1963). A table (not reproduced here) was compiled which included temper, technique of manufacture, texture, surface finish, color, smudging, sooting, hardness, thickness, and design element. This was then applied to the entire sample: each piece of pottery was noted for the presence, absence and for range of variation of all of these parameters. 126 unidentifiable fragments and badly leached sherds were eliminated in this process, leaving a total of 852 body sherds and 38 rim sherds.

PROCEDURE: It was assummed in sorting out the pottery that the significant attributes are those whose different aspects were non-variable during the manufacture, decoration, and final production of the vessel. To clarify this further, the production of a piece of pottery from a lump of clay can be seen as a series of decision making operations with options ranging from the accurement of the materials and tools to the plucking of the finished vessel from the kiln. Each step in the process will have an affect on the form of the finished vessel. Once a decision had been made to do something to the clay and the results of that operation could not be changed in a latter step, that operation would be non-variable. An example would be the decision to add or delete a temper.

The significant ~~alternates~~ attributes used for this sample were the absence or presence of a temper, the type of temper, the surface treatment, and the design element. This list is not considered an all-inclusive list of significant attributes. With the exception of the method of manufacture, the other attributes were seen as variable from one stage of production to another or from discord to recovery; eg. color and hardness changes due to variations in firing and different rates of decomposition.

These significant attributes were then used as logical operators. Their rule for application was not one of simultanity but of sequential ordering. (see Whallon, 1972) for a discussion of the differences between those two methods.) The order was based upon the supposed order of manufacture and decoration: absence or presence of temper -/ type of temper, if present -/ surface treatment -/ application of the design element. This procedure generated a process not only of segration, but also one of elimination. Each operator segragated fewer sherds with respect to the operator that preceeded it.[1]

Notes:

1. This procedure can be seen as purely formal and also completely arbitrary. Different permutations of the significant attributes would produce the same results. Though it is not within the scope of the present paper, one would argue that permutations yielding equal results would be a means for differentiating independent from dependent attributes.

# POTTERY DESCRIPTIONS

I. No temper. Related type: Scarem plain (Mayer-Oakes 1955)

Method of manufacture: formed out of a single lump of clay

Temper: absent

Texture: regular and smooth

Color - exterior: buff to grey

core: buff to black

interior: buff to grey

Firing: uneven smudge

Hardness: 2.5 to 3.5 on Moh's scale

Thickness: 3.2 mm

Group A.

surface finish - exterior: smooth

interior: smooth

design: absent

| Group | N | % |
|---|---|---|
| A body sherds | 2 | 100.0 |
| A rim sherds | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 2 | 100.0 |

percent of total sherd sample: ~~0.25%~~ .22

II. Grit temper, variety 1. Related type: Mahoning plain and cord marked (Mayer-Oakes 1955)

Method of manufacture: coiled

Temper: crushed igneous rock, moderate to fine in size

Texture: irregular and smooth

Color - exterior: red to buff
core: grey to black
interior: red to maroon

Firing: uneven cloud on majority of the sherds

Hardness: 2.5 to 4.0

Thickness: 4 mm to 8 mm

Rim form: straight

Group A.

surface finish - exterior: smooth
interior: smooth

design: absent

Group B.

surface finish - exterior: cordwrap
interior: smooth

design: cordwrap

| Group | N | % |
|---|---|---|
| A body sherds | 5 | 38.46 |
| A rim sherds | 1 | 7.69 |
| B body sherds | 3 | 23.08 |
| B rim sherds | 0 | 0.00 |
| unidentifiable fragments | 4 | 30.77 |
| Total | 13 | 100.00 |

percent of total sherd sample: 1.68%

III. Grit temper - variety 2. Related type: ?

Method of manufacture: possibly coiled

Temper: finely crushed chert

Texture: regular and rough

Color - exterior: red to maroon

core: red

interior: red to black

Firing: uneven smudging

Hardness: 2.5 to 3.5

Thickness: 5.5 mm to 7 mm

Group A.

surface finish - exterior: cordwrap

interior: smooth

design: cordwrap

Group B.

surface finish - exterior: cordwrap

interior: smooth

design: punctate

| Group | N | % |
|---|---|---|
| A body sherds | 3 | 60.0 |
| A rims sherds | 1 | 20.0 |
| B body sherds | 1 | 20.0 |
| B rims sherds | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 5 | 100.0 |

percent of total sherd sample: 0.45%

IV. Grit temper, variety 3. Related type: Halfmoon cordmark (Mayer-Oakes 1955)

Method of manufacture: coiled

Temper: crushed igneous rock, moderate in size

Texture: irregular and smooth

Color - exterior: buff
core: grey
interior: buff

Firing: uneven smudging

Hardness: 2.0 to 3.0

Thickness: 6.5 mm to 6.7 mm

Group A.

surface finish - exterior: cordwrap
interior: cordwrap

design: possibly punctate

| Group | N | % |
|---|---|---|
| A body sherds | 2 | 100.0 |
| A rim sherds | 0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 2 | 100.0 |

percent of total sherd sample: 0.22%

V. Hematite temper. Related type: tentatively a new type - Friendsville plain and cordwrap

Method of manufacture: coiled

Temper: crushed hematite, moderate to fine in size

Texture: irregular and smooth

Color - exterior: buff to maroon

core: grey to black

interior: maroon to black

Firing: even smudging

Hardness: 2.5 to 3.5

Thickness: 4 mm to 8 mm

Rim form: straight to moderately everted

Group A.

surface finish - exterior: smooth

interior: smooth

design: absent

Group B.

surface finish - exterior: cordwrap

interior: smooth

design: cordwrap

| Group | N | % |
|---|---|---|
| A body sherds | 61 | 32.45 |
| A rim sherds | 5 | 2.66 |
| B body sherds | 66 | 35.11 |
| B rim sherds | 1 | .53 |
| fragments | 55 | 29.25 |
| Total | 188 | 100.00 |

Percent of total sherd sample: 21.15%

VI. Hematite and limestone temper. Related type: ?

Method of manufacture: coiled

Temper: crushed hematite and limestone, moderate to fine in size

Texture: irregular to smooth

Color - exterior: buff to maroon

core: maroon to black

interior: black

Firing: even smudging

Hardness: 2.5 to 3

Thickness: 4 mm to 7 mm

Rim form: straight to slightly everted

Group A.

surface finish - exterior: smooth

interior: smooth

design: absent

Group B.

surface finish - exterior: cordwrap

interior: smooth

design: cordwrap

Group C.

surface finish - exterior: cordwrap

interior: smooth

design: incised

| Group | N | % |
|---|---|---|
| A body sherds | 1 | 5.25 |
| A rim sherds | 3 | 15.8 |
| B body sherds | 8 | 42.1 |
| B rim sherds | 4 | 21.1 |
| C body sherds | 1 | 5.25 |
| C rim sherds | 0 | 0.0 |
| fragments | 2 | 10.5 |
| Total | 19 | 100.0 |

percent of total sherd sample: 2.14%

VIII. Limestone temper. Related type: Watson plain, cordmark and incised (Mayer-Oakes 1955)

Method of manufacture: coiled

Temper: crushed limestone, moderate to fine in size

Texture: irregular and smooth

Color - exterior: buff to maroon
core: grey to black
interior: maroon to black

Firing: even smudging

Hardness: 2.5 to 3.5

Thickness: 4 mm to 8 mm

Rim form: straight to slightly everted, one specimen has a collar

Group A.

surface finish - exterior: smooth
interior: smooth

design: absent

Group B.

surface finish - exterior: cordwrap
interior: smooth

design: cordwrap

Group C.

surface finish - exterior: cordwrap
interior: smooth

design: incised

| Group | N | % |
|---|---|---|
| A body sherds | 151 | 33.5 |
| A rim sherds | 5 | 1.10 |
| B body sherds | 168 | 37.17 |
| B rim sherds | 8 | 1.77 |
| C body sherds | 2 | .44 |
| C rim sherds | 0 | 0.00 |
| fragments | 118 | 26.11 |
| Total | 452 | 100.00 |

percent of total sherd sample: 50.85%

VIII. Shell temper. Related type: Monongahela plain, cordmark, and incised (Mayer-Oakes 1955)

Method of manufacture: coiled

Temper: Crushed shell, moderate to fine in size

Texture: regular (laminated) and smooth

Color - exterior: buff to black

core: grey

interior: buff to black

Firing: approximately 1/3 of the sherds have an uneven smudge; the others show no traces of smudging

Hardness: 2.5 to 3.5

Thickness: 4 mm to 8 mm

Rim form: moderately to sharply everted

Group A.

surface finish - exterior: smooth

interior: smooth

design: absent

Group B.

surface finish - exterior: cordwrap

interior: smooth

design: cordwrap

Group C.

surface finish - exterior: cordwrap

interior: smooth

design: incised

| Group | N | % |
|---|---|---|
| A body sherds | 110 | 52.64 |
| A rims sherds | 9 | 4.30 |
| B body sherds | 32 | 15.31 |
| B rims sherds | 1 | .48 |
| C body sherds | 1 | .48 |
| C rims sherds | 0 | 0.00 |
| fragments | 56 | 26.79 |
| Total | 209 | 100.00 |

percent of total sherd sample: 23.5%

The limonite shell tempered sorts could be definitely associated with previouly described pottery types, Watson and Monongohelia, respectively (Mayn-Oakes 1955, Wright 1963). These are listed in the sort tabbs. All pottery containing hematite presented a problem as no mention of hemotite temper could be found in the literature. Comparing the attributes of it to the attributes of limestone tempered ware (see the sort lists), the two are very similar except for the differences in temper material. The hemotite ware makes up a significant part of the total sample (21.15%) and displays a statistically significant distribution (to be discussed later) not corresponding to that of the limestone tempered ware. The occurrence of a ware (group VI) with a combined hematite/limestone temper alludes to a grading of one type of ware into the other, blurring the difference between the limestone tempered ware and the strictly hematite tempered ware. The sample of the hematite/limestone tempered ware could be a vairant of either the limestone or hematite tempered ware though there is no direct evidence for this. On the basis of the above information, the hematite tempered ware is seen as a ware produced locally distinct from the limestone tempered ware of Watson series. It is given the name of Friendsville plain and Friendsville cord wrapped. This is strictly tentative as the occurrence of the hematite/limestone tempered ware could possibly suggest that the Watson series and the Friendsville series are not distinct but only variants of one thme. For the present timethe distinction is purely formal.

The type associations of the grit tempered and non-tempered ware is tenuous as the sample is small. The two sherds of sort IV do stand out from the entire sample having a design element on both sides, but again sample size prohibits positive identification.

On the basis of the relative proportion of temper material, excepting the two sherds of sort IV, the sherd sample appears to fall chronologically within the early late Prehistoric, (This is of course ignoring the possibility

of a multiconponent site). The two grit sherds of sort IV appear to be as half-moon card marked and according to the literature (Mayer-Oakes 1955) fall within the early Woodland time period. Admittedly the entire sample is small and lacks many diagnostic sherds; and the lack of an adequate sampling procedure in the field possibly obscures the reality of the situation on all but a gross level, spatially and temporally.

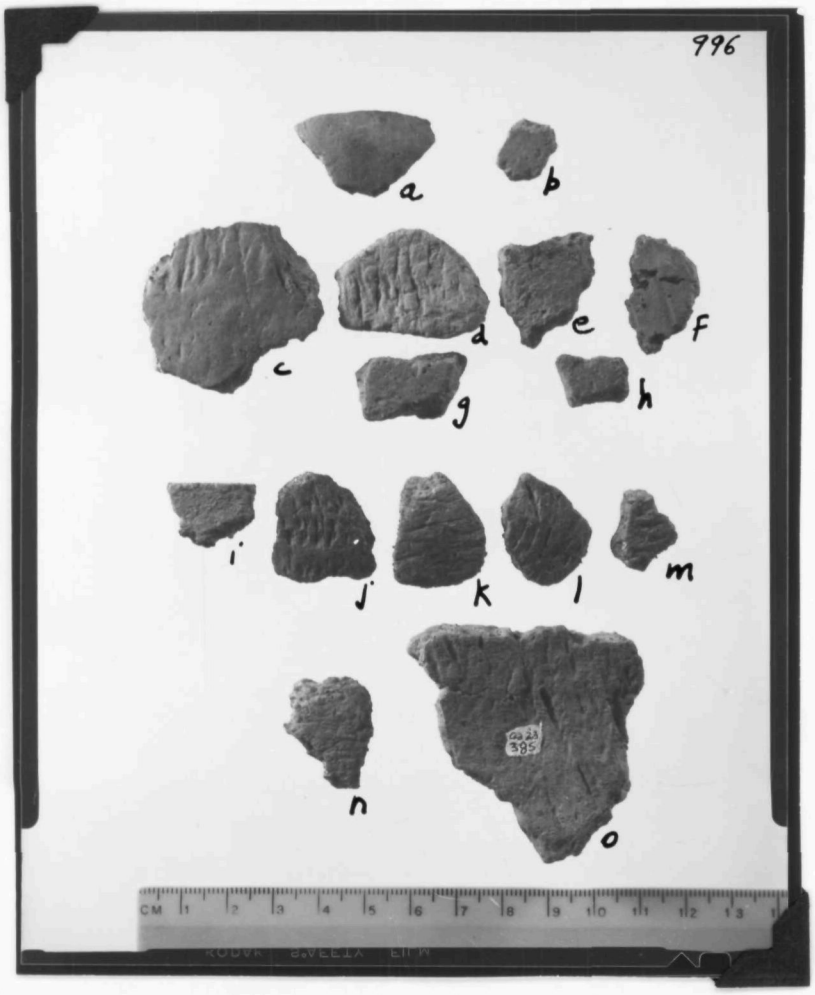


Fig. ____. Pottery sherds from the ~~Friendsville~~ site. a-b, no temper; c-h, grit temper variety 1; i-m, grit temper variety 2; n-o, grit temper variety 3. Provenience:


Fig. ____. Pottery sherds from the ~~Friedsville~~ site, a-l, hematite and limestone temper. Provenience:


Fig. _____. Pottery sherds from the Friendsville site. a-m, shell temper. Provenience:

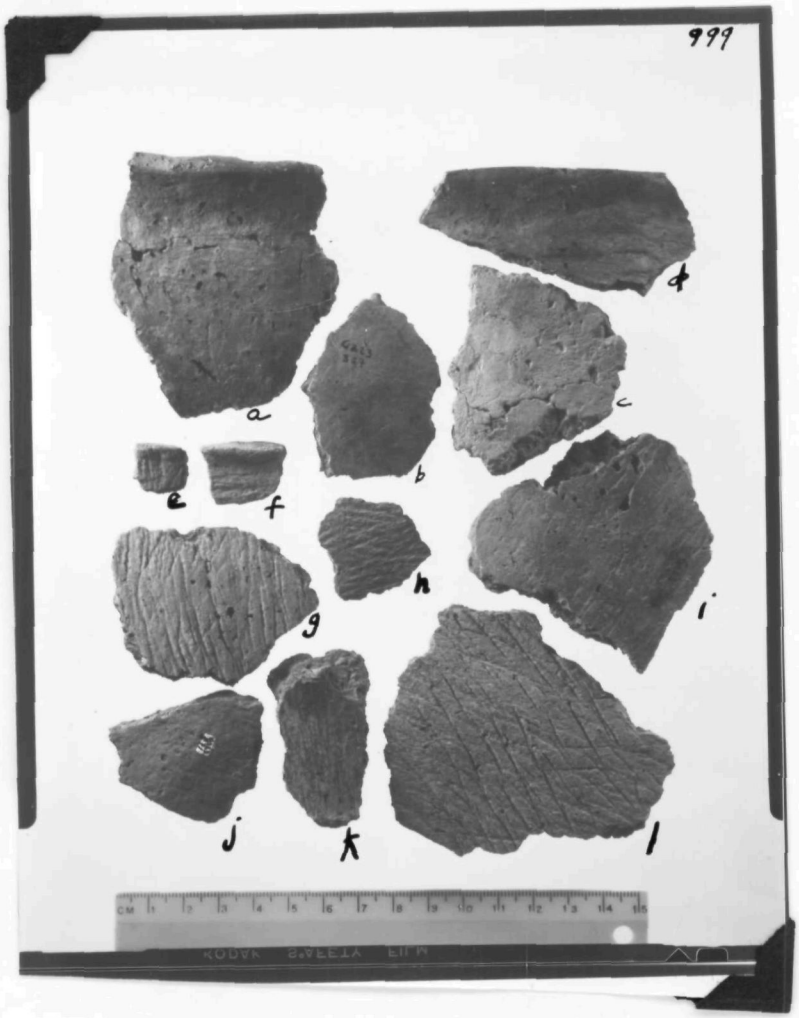


Fig. ——. Pottery sherds from the Friendsville site. a–l, hematite tempered.

Provinces:

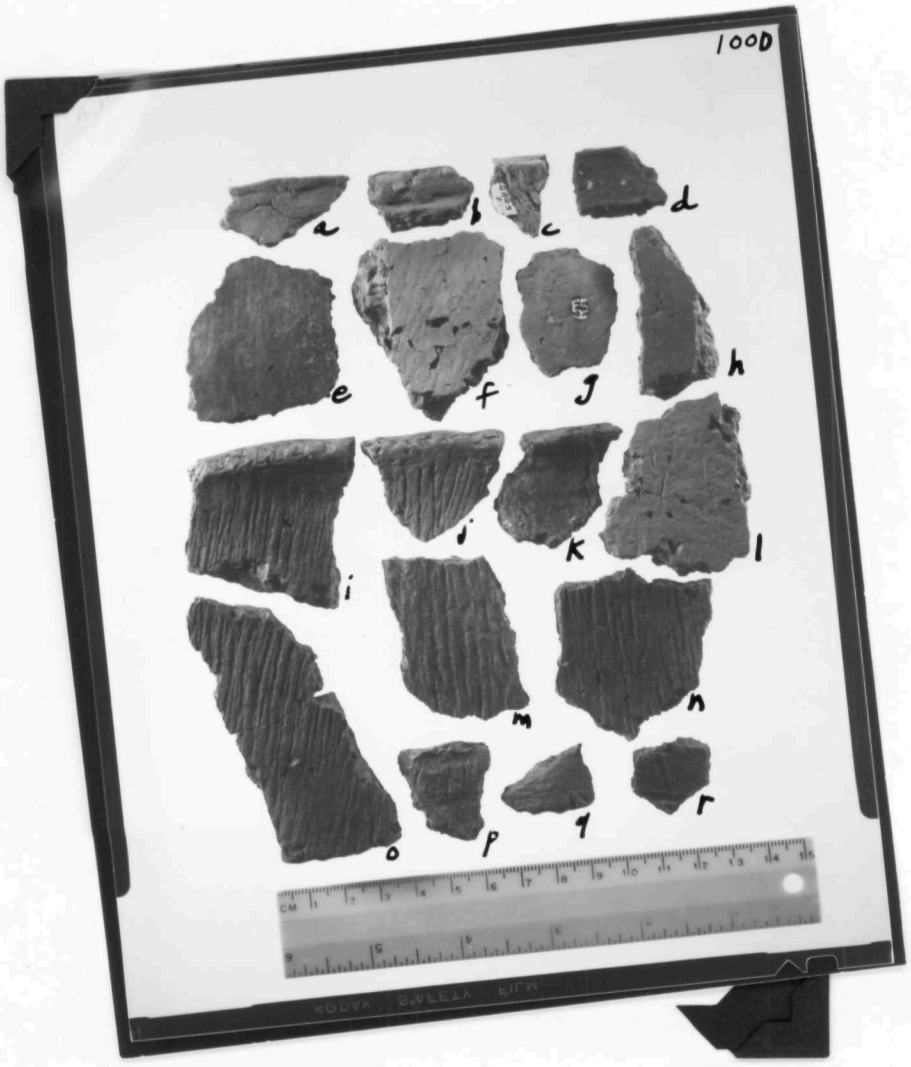


Fig. ———. Pottery sherds from the Friendsville site. a-r, [illegible], limestone temper. Provenience: